

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD

VOL. XXXII, NO. 8.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1916.

Portsmouth Daily Republican Merged
With THE HERALD, July 1, 1912.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

MAY ASK FOR MILITIA TO PRESERVE ORDER

Railroad Officials Will Run
Their Cars at All
Hazards.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 2.—In the face of the increasing violence of the striking car men, the officials of the Subsidary Lines, Third Avenue Railroad Company, in Westchester county, declared their resolution to run cars at all hazards, announcing that if the mob could not be controlled by the police, the mayor of Yonkers would be asked to call on Governor Whiteman for protection by the state militia.

WILL CALL OUT TROOPS.
New York, Oct. 2.—Governor Whiteman stated today that he would call out the militia to handle the strike situation if the sheriff were unable to handle it. There is only one thing to do, respond to the demand for troops, said Governor Whiteman. So far no request has been made for the calling out of the militia.

STILL ALARM

The auto chemical crew were called Saturday afternoon shortly before 4 o'clock to the building on Islington street occupied by John Leary as a grocery store. The blaze was on the roof and was quickly extinguished.

**NATIONAL GAS & LIGHTING
WEEK, OCT. 8-14.**

NORTH CHURCH, SUNDAY, OCT. 8, 7.30 P. M. Baptist and Congregational Churches Uniting

Speaker—Roger W. Babson.

Subject—“Real Causes of Prosperity and Depression.”

Roger W. Babson is president of the Babson Statistical Organization, the largest organization of its kind in the world. His plant is at Wellesley, Mass., but he has offices in all the largest cities and correspondence all over the world. Although he is generally known as a statistician, his work has been the study of business conditions throughout the United States and foreign lands. Consequently, he has traveled extensively, especially through South and Central America, where he also had a large business.

In connection with the talk he will exhibit a chart showing the exact business conditions in the United States for all the different months of the past ten years, corrected up to October 1. Mr. Babson has also been asked to give his opinion as to what business conditions may be expected at the close of the war. Some people have sighted surprise that this subject should be taken for a Sunday night service, but we think that every one will be pleased with the point of view from which Mr. Babson tackles the subject. Not only does he show that the underlying causes of business changes are almost spiritual in their nature, but that the same laws govern business as a whole decide whether an individual is a success or a failure. A recent comment on this talk of Mr. Babson's was, “The subject of the talk could well be ‘How to Succeed.’” For this reason, the address should not only be of great interest to all business men in the city, but also to young people and, especially to young men just starting out in the business world. The Bankers of the city are especially invited.

GEO. B. FRENCH CO.

BLANKETS

Wool, Cotton and the Two Mixed.
Warm Blankets for Chilly Nights.
White Wool Blankets, pink or blue
borders, \$4.00 to \$8.50
Cotton and Wool Blankets, white or
gray, colored borders, \$3.00
Cotton Blankets, soft, warm and dur-
able, \$8.00 to \$22.75
Blankets for the Baby, crib blankets,
dainty colorings, 49c, 75c, \$1.00
Wool Crib Blankets, \$3.00 to \$4.50

COMFORTERS

Cotton filled Silksolite covered Com-
forters, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.50
Silk Muslin Covered, plain color bor-
ders, delicate colorings, \$3.50
Wool Filled Comforters, choice col-
orings, \$4.50
Down Filled Comforters in splendid
designs and colorings, \$5.50
Small Comforters for the Children's
Bed, kindergarten figured center,
plain color border, \$1.50

SHEETS

Of Fine Quality Cottons.
54x90 inches, 69c, \$7.50
63x90 inches, 75c, \$9c
72x90 inches, 79c, \$1.00
81x90 inches, 85c, \$1.05
81x99 inches, 90c, \$1.15

PILLOW CASES

42x36 inches, 11c to 24c each
42x38 1/2 inches, 18c to 25c each
45x36 inches, 24c, 26c each

GEO. B. FRENCH CO.

ZEPPELINS MAKE THREE RAIDS ON LONDON

**One Machine is Brought Down in Flames
During Raid and Falls Where Victims
of Sept. 2 Were Buried.**

(Special to The Herald)
London, Oct. 2.—Three separate at-
tacks by Zeppelins were made late
last night, but all were repulsed. One
super-dreadnaught was brought
down in flames. Thirteen bodies of
the crew were found in the wreck-
age. An Exchange Telegraph from
Amsterdam says that Count Zeppelin
had intended to take part in the raid
but at the eleventh hour changed his
plans, being in a great measure per-
suaded by his family.

The wrecked Zeppelin came down
near Potter's Bar, where the crew of
the Zeppelin shot down on Sept. 2,
are buried. The flaming embers of the
wrecked craft made an awe-inspiring
spectacle.

The Zeppelin fleet was made up of
ten ships, and entered the channel
about 8 o'clock. After being frustrated
in their attack on London, the
fliers turned to the coast of France
and made a raid on the British port of
Boulogne. The British fleet was
not far from Boulogne, and the
Zeppelins were driven off by a
strong wind.

When the patrolmen started to get
inside for business there was a great
hue and cry among the laundry artists, to
conceal everything that goes with a
game of fan-tan. But it was no use.

The officers found that Sam had three
guests: Chih Sink, Ong Hong and Chin
Wong.

Sam put up a fight at such an early
morning call but the whole outfit went
down the line. Today they were repre-
sented by Judge Thomas H. Stimes
in the police court where they each
paid \$12.50. The quartet held a long
conference previous to the court and
one of them was in favor of fighting
the case. The other three were not.
They finally faced the court and ad-
mitted they were guilty of the charge
of gambling.

The Herald contains all of the for-
going, as well as local news.

MURDERER MAY HAVE USED THIS HAMMER

Authorities Will Have It Ex-
amined as to Blood
Stains.

(Special to The Herald)
Mountainview, N. H., Oct. 2.—A
hammer found today in a row boat
on the shore of Lake Ossipee near
where Frederick L. Small's cottage
stood, may throw considerable new
light on the murder of Mrs. Small.
The hammer found today will be ex-
amined to make sure whether the
marks upon it are blood stains. Dr.
Hodgdon, who examined the eight seg-
ment wounds on the murdered woman's
head has repeatedly stated they
were made with a blunt instrument.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

(Special to The Herald)
New York, Oct. 2.—Thousands of
New Yorkers today waited today in
vain for their milkman and it is ex-
pected that many thousand more will
be affected tomorrow. By Thursday it
is expected that the supply will be
sufficient only for the children and
sick.

EXETER SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN FIRE PERIL

Old House, Property of Class
of 1891, Is Burned.

Fire on Sunday evening destroyed one of the old, unoccupied houses near the site of the original Phillips Exeter Academy building on Academy street, Exeter.

It was the property of the class of 1891 and was soon to be formally given to the school to be removed in order to make room for the original academy building, which the class had also given the school. The origin of the fire was unknown.

The building was formerly the Julian property and was sold to the class of 1891 during the past summer. The chemical laboratory, Alumni Hall and Phillips church nearby were in danger but not damaged.

KITTERY

Mr. Albert Craig, who is restricted to his home by illness, remains about the same.

Mr. Lester Halway of Dorchester is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Corbin of Rogers road.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farwell of Dame street have returned from a short stay with relatives in Ogunquit.

Mr. William Corbin of Portsmouth has moved his family into the house vacated by his brother, Mr. Leslie Corbin, who has been ordered to the U. S. Louisiana.

Mr. Clifford Junkins of Worcester, Mass., passed the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Junkins of Jones avenue.

Mrs. Frank Donnell of Central street has returned from a visit with her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Donnell of New Haven, Conn.

Rev. and Mrs. Stuart Kinney and children, Stuart, Jr., and Margaret, who have been visiting Mrs. Kinney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman White of Marion avenue, have returned to their home at Westerly, R. I. Mrs.

The Misses Arville and Emily Shaw

IMPORTANT

Two important things to consider in buying your fall suit is **QUALITY AND PRICE**.

We have the quality at a little less price than the other fellow has.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS, \$25 and up.

WOOD THE TAILOR

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

GUNS AMMUNITION

HUNTING COATS

ANIMAL TRAPS

FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES

SPORTING GOODS

WE HANDLE LUMBER

Many carloads of it every year! Low prices, high grade stock, and good service keep us busy. Let us furnish your next order of

BUILDING MATERIALS

and be convinced that we have the goods. We want to add you to our long list of satisfied customers.

LITTLEFIELD LUMBER CO.,

63 Green St.

WHEN BUYING COAL

Buy Where Get Value For Your Dollar

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.

Phones 38 and 39.

CHAS. W. GRAY, Supt.

WRIGLEY'S



Friends!

Wrigley's is a constant friend to teeth, breath, appetite and digestion.

The refreshment and comfort of this toothsome, long-lasting confection is within the reach of everybody.

Its benefits are many — its cost small. That's why it's used around the world. Nothing else can take its place.



Write Wrigley's, 1644 Kresge Building, Chicago, for the funny Spearman's Gumption book.

644

Sealed tight
Kept right

Two
flavors

SCHOOLS OPEN
IN THE CITY
THIS MORNING

NO FURTHER DANGER FROM INFANT DISEASE LIKELY TO HAMPER SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Portsmouth Board of Health, after a careful study of the situation, has come to the conclusion that a longer time for keeping the schools closed is not necessary as the danger from infantile paralysis is practically over. The public schools throughout the city will be opened today. Only one case of the dreaded disease, which created panic in half the cities of the East, was reported in the city, and it is now believed that this was only a suspect case. The closing of the schools was a precautionary measure, but with a whole month without another suspect case reported, the danger of an epidemic has passed.

LEAGUE PENNANT
IS NOW CINCHED
BY THE RED SOX

SUNDAY'S DOUBLE HEADER BE-
TWEEN CHICAGO AND CLEVE-
LAND SETLED ALL
QUESTIONS.

Chicago won and lost yesterday at Cleveland in the double header and her defeat in the first game, 2 to 0, gave the Boston Red Sox the American League championship for another year. Even if the Champions lose all three of their remaining games they will now finish in first place with a percentage of 88% and the best Chicago can do, after losing her one game yesterday, is finish with a percentage of 57%.

Sunday's Scores:
1st game—Cleveland 2, Chicago 0.
2d game—Chicago 8, Cleveland 4.

Look and Feel
Clean, Sweet and
Fresh Every Day

Drink a glass of real hot water
before breakfast to wash
out poisons.

Life is not merely to live, but to live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning hygiene bath.

Those who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, held stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal polypous, stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ill, sick or well, should drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels, the previous day's indigestible waste, sour tide and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleanses out all the sour fermentation, gases, waste and undigested and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast, the water and phosphate is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatism, others who have shallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store which will cost very little, but insufficient to make any one a pronounced crank on the subject of intestinal sanitation.

Feel languid, weak, run down? Headache? Stomach 'off'? A good remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters. Ask your druggist. Price \$1.00.

DECORATIONS

FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS

R. CAPSTICK

ROGERS STREET

SAFETY FIRST

**GLENCOE
WOOLEN
COMPANY**

500

6 CENTS

**MORTGAGE
GOLD BOND**

INTEREST PAYABLE
JUNE 15th & DECEMBER 15th

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE
AT THE OFFICE OF
KINSEY TRUST COMPANY
IN THE TOWN OF
**DOVER,
MAINE**

Denominations, \$100, \$300, \$500, \$1000

**Which Denomination
Will You Take?**

This is an opportunity you seldom find. Six per cent gold mortgage coupon bonds secured by valuable woolen mills in Maine, including fine water-power which the company owns.

These bonds could have been placed through brokers, but their prices seemed unreasonable. Therefore, the company is placing them direct, and giving each investor that which many firms give to bankers and brokers.

With each one hundred dollars invested, you get one hundred dollars worth of bonds, and one share of stock, par twenty-five dollars; the latter will share in the large profits which the company is sure to make.

You should certainly investigate this proposition, as it is right here at your door. Portsmouth people have visited the property recently, and purchased bonds and stock. Make your money work for you, instead of you working for money. Time can be arranged for payment if you wish.

THE GLENCOE WOOLEN CO.,

Telephone, 970.
Office open evenings. Opp. P. O., Portsmouth, N. H.

Ever Ready Flash Lights

Sterno Stoves and Canned Heat

Brushes for Dust Pan and Toilet

Floor Brushes and Brooms

E. C. MATTHEWS HARDWARE AND PAINT CO.

Opposite Post Office. 41 Pleasant St.

The Herald contains all of the foreign as well as local news.

COLONEL HARVEY SCORES WILSON ADMINISTRATION

EDITOR OF NORTH AMERICAN
REVIEW, THE "DISCOVERER"
OF WILSON, COMES OUT
SQUARELY FOR HUGHES.

New York, Sept. 30.—Col. George Harvey, who was the first to propose Woodrow Wilson for President in 1906 and who wrote, unceasingly, in his behalf until requested by the candidate in 1912 to stop for fear of offending the Bryanites, comes out squarely for Hughes in the forthcoming number of the North American Review. After reviewing the record of the administration in his usual trenchant fashion, Colonel Harvey continues:

The Living Issue

It is neither the past nor the present, but the immediate future, that should hold first place in the minds of American citizens at this critical time. Whether it was the President, the Kaiser or the Good Lord who kept us out of war is of little moment. The seeming fact that whatever likelihood there may have been of our being drawn into the great conflict no longer exists suffices present needs. Only the most insano partisan would venture to suggest a possibility of either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes inciting or inviting war with any European or Asiatic power. The two vital questions to be answered at the polls one month hence are: Which of the two great parties at this particular juncture in our progress as a nation is the better equipped and the more likely to render the highest public service? And which of the two designated leaders is the most certain to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution of the U. S.? Brushing aside, as well as we may at such a time, all minor considerations, we find the overpowering issues to be:

1. Military and industrial preparedness.

2. Government by and for the people.

3. National honor and opportunity.

Credit for the provision of military enlargement may fairly be apportioned evenly between the united opposition, which, under the invigorating championship of Mr. Roosevelt, has aroused a public sentiment which Mr. Wilson could not afford to ignore and the converted administration itself, which, finally, after using two precious years, coerced a reluctant congress into actual performance. Adequate funds have been provided at last and the programme adopted is pronounced satisfactory. But the mere appropriation of large sums of money does not suffice. The question now is, one of celerity and efficiency in construction. Could Josephus Daniels, built a great navy in the shortest possible time if he would? And would he if he could? These are the pregnant queries which rise inevitably in all thought-

ful minds at a time when speed and skill are the prime requisites. That both must be answered decisively in the negative is, we believe, the universal judgment. Mr. Daniels has always been and in his heart is today opposed to adequate provision for defense. He has done everything in his power to prevent such provision from being made, never once falling, until driven recently into line by public opinion, to reduce estimates, to pigeon-hole, or distort, official recommendations, and to cripple the service by arrogating to himself the power to make innumerable regulations, petty in themselves, but productive of infinite harm. He nodded sagely, when, sitting in the gallery of the house of representatives, less than two years ago, he heard his chief declare mistakenly, as since confessed by both words and deeds, that "we have not been negligent of national defense," and he gloried in the President's sneering statement, since belief for political purposes, that "we shall not alter our attitude because some among us are nervous and excited." Simultaneously, in December, 1914—he himself in his official report was denouncing "this mad rivalry in construction" as constituting "a burden too heavy for any nation to bear." Meanwhile he was skimping in all directions and pottering away precious time. Not only has work not yet begun on two battleships authorized on March 2, 1915, but there is grave doubt whether the one allotted to the Mare Island yard can ever be sent to sea unless a new channel be dredged at a cost of \$4,000,000 to accommodate a vessel of such draft and tonnage.

Recurring then, to our queries, we answer that Mr. Daniels has neither the skill nor the will to expend effectively the great sums of money to be drawn from the people by their express command for immediate protection. Once let him realize that on November 7 that he is fixed irrevocably in authority for another four years, quick reversion to his early and real predictions will follow, obstacle will be piled upon obstacle, day will succeed day, our first line of defense, already gravely impaired, will be shattered and the navy, started from the highest active admiral to the humblest sailor will raise hands to high heaven in disgust and despair.

The plain fact is that the anomalous scheme of federalizing the militia has already proved abortive. It is hardly conceivable that even the huge sums of money allotted to the state organizations, only to be squandered in profligate fashion, is indicated by the records of previous expenditures under the Dick bill, submitted with telling force by Senator Borah, could have produced so much as a semblance of success. But if anything were needed to fix the finality of failure at the very outset, it quickly appeared in the blundering of the war department's call to arms, which convinced every guardsman sent to the border that he had been tricked into an enlistment which he had never intended to make. The immediate effect is already seen in the impossibility of filling militia companies, and the ultimate outcome, in all probability, will be the doom of the very National Guard, which the ill-fated measure was designed to exalt and perpetuate.

Here, then, beyond question of our mind, as the direct consequence of Josephus Daniels' being vested with this tremendous power incites a feeling little short of horror.

And yet, if all the advantages of adequate appropriations already obtained, is to be sacrificed and all hope of true preparedness is not to be abandoned, it must be solved. Who can, do, it? Not a Democratic congress, surely, and not a Democratic President, both of whom are compelled to the present abortion and would undoubtedly insist upon a long period of futile trying out. The Republican party has at least the advantage of a clean slate, freedom of action, immunity from prejudice against real federalization of armed forces and the declared opposition of Mr. Hughes to the existing makeshift.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Such men seek

smoke-comfort

WHEN YOU stop to realize the number of sound, conservative men who have changed over to *Fatimas* in the last six months, it surely indicates that *Fatimas* must offer something no other cigarette can offer.

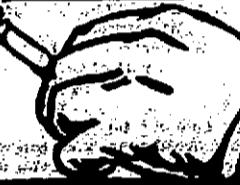
Perhaps you haven't thought of it this way:

Do you know any other cigarette that is always cool and comfortable? Do you know any other cigarette beside *Fatimas* that leaves a man feeling fine and "fit" even after a long-smoking day?

It is these qualities that make *Fatimas* truly sensible.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢



administration. And yet, if all the advantages of adequate appropriations already obtained, is to be sacrificed and all hope of true preparedness is not to be abandoned, it must be solved. Who can, do, it? Not a Democratic congress, surely, and not a Democratic President, both of whom are compelled to the present abortion and would undoubtedly insist upon a long period of futile trying out. The Republican party has at least the advantage of a clean slate, freedom of action, immunity from prejudice against real federalization of armed forces and the declared opposition of Mr. Hughes to the existing makeshift.

We would not dream of classing the present secretary of war, or anybody else for that matter, with Josephus Daniels. Moreover, we have a high opinion of Mr. Baker's intellectual and administrative qualifications and are convinced of his openness of mind. Already, we are informed, he frankly avows his error in depicting, prior to his appointment, the officers of the army as "a bunch of snobs" and now acknowledges with pride his administration of the most loyal and most faithful of men passionately devoted to their country. But Mr. Baker is a pronounced pacifist and, as such, as far as is known, is no less strongly opposed to the agitation for preparedness than when he refused to cooperate with the National Security League. So, too, at bottom, is the Democratic party, whose only enthusiastic adherents in St. Louis were, for sentimental reasons, to that effect expressed by Mr. Glynn and Mr. Bryant. Where the President himself will stand when these lines shall appear, we cannot say. At this writing—but no, that was yesterday.

It all resolves to this: Whether one approves or disapproves of the huge expenditures provided for national defense, the appropriations have been made, and the only question now is, Who can utilize the resources in hand to the greatest advantage of the country in obtaining the quickest and the most effective results? The Republicans who are sincere in their advocacy of preparedness or the Democrats who are not? The question seems to answer itself.

While some—not including ourselves—may agree with the President that we are "not interested in the causes" of the great conflict now being waged for human liberty and personal freedom, none can have the heart to deny that we are most deeply concerned in the industrial warfare that is bound to follow. Already, following the Paris conference initiated by England, the Allies are formulating plans, not merely for mutual trade intercourse, but to possess the markets of the world. Ostensibly the far-reaching scheme being formulated is, in the succinct words of the London Chamber of Commerce, "for regulation by tariff and otherwise, trade relations with all enemy countries so

as to render impossible a return to pre-war conditions and for stimulating the development of home manufactures and consequent increased employment of native labor"; but while only "enemy countries" are referred to, it is an open secret that neutral nations are to be placed in the same category. No hint of reciprocity except between the Allied Powers themselves appears in the proposals and no doubt exists of their intent to abrogate all "favor-nation" treaties which conflict with their purpose to bind their material interests together with hooks of steel. Competition, especially American competition, is to be barred to the limit of possibility by the Allies and no less surely, in mere self defense, by the Central Powers to the end that the U. S. shall be "isolated" as completely as the President himself when an international problem presses for solution. In a word, the world proposes to pay its debts to America at the end of the war, not in money, but in products manufactured, at low cost of labor, with the greater efficiency developed by military training.

What this may mean to American manufacturers, to American workingmen and even to American farmers, is so patent that explication is quite unnecessary. The Democratic party recognized the imminence of the menace when, flatly abrogating its established policy, it created a Tariff Commission to "study every economic fact that may throw light on changing conditions," with a view to increasing the duties now prevailing under "the best tariff law ever enacted" and constraining schedules based, not upon revenue needs, but upon conditions of production and competition at home and abroad; and when the President, completely reversing his previous position as defined in his letter to ex-Governor Cox of Ohio and in his sarcastic denunciation of the Republicans, having "put one over" on the Republicans, supplemented in his speech of acceptance the declaration of his own platform with the sage observation that "we can no longer indulge our traditional provincialism." Mr. Hughes, meanwhile, is really convincing in his insistence that the only way to meet Protection is with the mighty industrial affairs of this great manufacturing region which few, if any of them, have even visited disqualifies them for intelligent handling upon broad and effective lines of the critical situation which is being thrust upon us. Moreover, the traditions and prejudices of all save a very few of Democratic Senators and Congressmen are so strongly opposed to Protection as "robbery of the many for the benefit of a few" that it was with the greatest reluctance that they passed even a ridiculous ineffectual "anti-dumping" law. While facility compels the need of protective measures, they have only peeked at the problem for political purposes, without attempting in any serious way to effect a solution. Again, we are driven to the practical conclusion that true Industrial Preparedness, in common with true Military Preparedness, can be attained only through its sincere advocates and consistent friends.

The terrorized Democratic Congress blanched and wavered. "Wholly aside," wrote the trustworthy correspondent of the Evening Post, "from the veiled accusations that the espousal of the Brotherhood side of the railroad controversy by the President was premeditated, that the whole conflict was staged to take place on the eve of a Presidential election, that the statement of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on Labor Day, asking labor to support this Administration at the coming election, is corroborative evidence that the men knew in advance what to expect, the fact remains that Congress as a whole was dazed by the political possibilities. The fact that only two Democrats in each House voted against the bills, despite the feeling in their ranks shown by the private expressions of Democratic Congressmen, plainly indicates that the rank and file did not relish the job." There was no time for them to enunciate the sentiment in their districts, except as expressed in telegrams received by them from a small part of their constituencies. They simply figured out the equation on the basis of votes and concluded that, in view of the support of the President, they could best take a chance on the silent majority."

But time was up! In the gallery sat the four representatives of four hundred thousand voters, holding their watches; but in his office, telephone receiver at his ear, was Mr. Gompers, eager to keep his compact to urge Mr. Wilson's re-election; at Shadow Lawn, the President himself, smiling and confident, awaited the flash from Washington which should enable him to say, as he did say, "It is the climax of a very happy day"—the first day and, God grant it be, the last, on which the signs of betrayal of the Republic by its chosen President and Congress can be affixed by history.

It was not a question of an eight-hour day, as disingenuously suggested by the President and proclaimed by him as a thing decreed by "society." It was nothing more or less, as the courageous Senator from Georgia, Thomas H. Hardwick, speaking for himself and for Senator James P. Clark of Arkansas, and Representatives Henry J. Steele of Pennsylvania and Eugene Bubba of Texas, the four Democrats—all honor to their names—who proved themselves patriots, than "a demand as to wages." And it was a demand backed by the guns of highwaymen and supported by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Senator Hardwick continued:

"We are notified that we must pass certain legislation in commerce and industry and business in this country will fail. We are notified that we must require these large corporations to make certain concessions on the very life of the Republic will fail. So that we are shaping out law, not so much to meet the presidential approval in this case, not so much to invite the public at the other end of the Avenue, as to say that their unfamiliarity

Bracing---

A cup of steaming hot POSTUM
at each end of the day.

¶ There's no reaction or "let down" from this wholesome food-drink as there is from coffee and tea.

¶ POSTUM starts the day right and ends the day right.

¶ For Breakfast—It is a good "starter"—nourishes body and brain for the activities of the day.

¶ For Supper—It soothes the tired nerves and induces sound, refreshing sleep.

¶ For quick, convenient serving, try

INSTANT POSTUM

¶ It is the original Postum Cereal in concentrated, soluble form—nothing added. No boiling—made in the cup with hot water—ready instantly.

¶ Both forms of POSTUM are equally delicious, and the cost per cup is about the same.

¶ Instant Postum is now served at most hotels, restaurants, lunch rooms and many soda fountains.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

The Portsmouth Herald

Established September 23, 1884.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted, by The Herald Publishing Company.

TERMS—\$1.00 a year when paid in advance; 10 cents a month; 3 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.

Communications should be addressed to F. W. Hartford, Editor.

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., postoffice as second-class mail matter.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS
TELEPHONES:

Editorial..... 28 | Business..... 37



Portsmouth, N. H., Monday, October 2, 1916.

Still in the Dark.

After a season of serious trouble in numerous communities caused by an epidemic of poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, the end of which trouble is not yet, though there is a marked improvement in conditions in most places, it is apparent that little is known as to the origin of the disease or the means of its communication from one person to another. It has been regarded as highly contagious and every effort has been made to prevent its spread. Children have been kept from assembling in numbers, being excluded from theatres and other public places. Sunday schools have been closed and the opening of public schools has been postponed. The action of the health authorities has been based on the ground that the disease is contagious and quarantining has been strictly enforced.

And now some eminent medical authorities are asserting that the disease is not contagious at all. Among those who take this view is the secretary of the Massachusetts state board of health, who has recently issued an exhaustive report on the subject, and some of the prominent medical men of France. That the disease is communicable is not disputed, but by what means it is transmitted has not been made clear.

The fact that the authorities are all at sea on this point is made plain by the increasing number of theories that are made public from day to day. Not all of these theories come from medical authorities, but they come from men who have been giving attention to the subject, and some of them are nothing short of amusing. There are claims that the disease is carried by insects. Others assert that it may be caused by the use of pants green on potato vines and poisonous sprays on fruit trees. One man goes so far as to question whether "swallowing the fly," which has been so much in vogue of late years, has not "thrown nature out of balance" and opened the door to troubles more serious than the fly.

All this is guess work and speculation and only goes to show that the real facts in the case have not yet been brought to light. All we know is that the disease is here, that it is one of great seriousness and that it must be studied and fought with dogged determination until it is brought under control. The best investigators are at work, and without doubt time will crown their efforts with success.

This paper has more than once declared that this country is suffering from too much legislation, and it is not without distinguished company in this conviction. A few days ago in an address in New York United States Senator Weeks of Massachusetts said that far too much legislation is being enacted by Congress and the state legislatures. He asserted that more than 75,000 laws have been placed on the statute books in the last ten years, "many of which make little difference one way or another, while some are distinctly bad." Senator Weeks believes this to be a bad thing, as must every man who stops to consider the subject. Fewer laws and more rigid enforcement would be a blessing to the country, but how the change can be brought about is not easy to tell.

There has been an extensive and disastrous fire in Michigan within the last few days, raging over what is known as Onion Marsh. This is a large tract of muck land on which onions are raised by the wholesale, and the land was so dry that the fire penetrated to a considerable distance beneath the surface. The loss to onion growers has been very heavy, but whether the price throughout the country will be affected remains to be seen.

General Funston puts his foot down on religious revivals in the military camps along the border, pronouncing them disturbing to camp life. Revivalists desiring to work among the soldiers are at liberty to hold services outside and the soldiers will not be barred from attending, but, for the reason stated, they will not be permitted to invade the camps.

They are still wrestling over the weight of loaves and the price of bread, and in the meantime the price of milk is going up in many places. Will the time come when the simplest of all dishes, bread and milk, will be an expensive luxury?

The recent lynching in Kansas shows that civilization has not yet reached its full flower north of Mason's and Dixon's line, and that even prohibition is no guarantee against an occasional outbreak of barbarity.

The Germans declare the British "anks" a failure, but the drives that the British and French have been making of late cannot be so classified, to say nothing of what is being accomplished by the Russians.

In spite of the recent warmth the frost will soon be on the pumpkin and other ungathered crops.

For President
CHARLES E. HUGHES
of New York.

For Vice-President
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
of Indiana.

For Governor
HENRY W. KEYES
of New Hampshire.

For Congressmen
First District
CYRUS A. SULLOWAY
of Manchester
Second District
EDWARD H. WAGON
of Nashua.

CURRENT OPINION

United States Must Guard
Its Freedom by Armed
Hosts.

Our national independence, freedom, growth, unification and every institution that we hold dear have been won and maintained by the fighting man.

The fighting man is our hope of the future just as he has been our strength in the past.

Government is a rule of force. We have a scattered army of men who bear loaded weapons, ready to shoot. This army includes policemen, sheriffs, marshals, deputies, wardens, watchmen, messengers, guards, constables, transportation employees and rangers, who preserve the peace by being ready to shoot. This army numbers more than two million men armed for peace ready to shoot. Because of them we live secure, marry, trade and travel; taxes and revenues are paid, peace and order maintained and life and property preserved.

As the men of Israel stood more than three thousand years ago under the colors and about the tabernacle, so must stand the fighting hosts about the temple of human liberty, the temple of American liberty, or else be swept away to make room for a finer people.—By Henry H. Sheets, Secretary Association for National Service.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Wilson's Strength
(From the Middlebury Journal)

The theory that "President Wilson is stronger than his party" is beginning to get some hard knocks. About the hardest blow thus far is the re-nomination of Senator James Martine in the New Jersey primaries. Mr. Martine's election as senator six years ago, it will be recalled by those who keep posted on current political developments, was brought about by Mr. Wilson, who was at that time governor of New Jersey, and who, to help Martine, betrayed his own political sponsor, Mr. James Smith. Having made Martine a senator, Mr. Wilson seemed to think he had first mortgage on his actions, and so when Senator Martine, on one or two occasions, showed some independence and refused to vote as the White House directed, the president took offense and apparently decreed that Martine should not return to the Senate. To this end, President Wilson backed the candidacy of John W. Weeks, attorney general of New Jersey, and caused all the influence of the Washington administration and the Democratic state machine to be exerted in Weeks' behalf. The result in the primaries speaks for itself. Martine defeated his rival, Wilson's man, by a plurality of 16,000. Democratic leaders in New Jersey declare that the rank and file of the party, while not especially enthusiastic for Martine, bitterly resented the president's autocratic attitude toward their senator and his interference in the affairs of the state and that Martine's re-nomination is, therefore, far more of a rebuke for Wilson than a victory for and vindication of Martine.

Portsmouth Firemen Hospital
(From the Dover Democrat)

The members of the local fire department who attended the parade and clambake of the Portsmouth fire department in that city yesterday have nothing but words of praise for the hospitality that was extended to them by Chief Woods and his department. The parade was a fine one and was followed, by a rest Rhode Island clambake which was cooked and served in the best manner possible. Following the bake many of the visitors took a motor boat ride to the navy yard where they were given permission to inspect the U. S. S. Washington. The local firemen returned home but evening well pleased with their visit to the down river city.

JAPANESE "MODERATION"
TO CHINA AN ILLUSION

Peking, October 2.—The rumors of extreme moderation and friendliness which have been spread from Tokyo in connection with Japan's latest demands upon China are not in accordance with the facts. No apology is demanded or compensation specified, it being intimated by the Peking government that Japan is prepared to leave these evidences of good will to the direction of the Chinese, but as the result of a street brawl for which a low class Japanese seems to have been most responsible, the Mikado's government revives the obnoxious features of the notorious Group Five demands which the pressure of foreign opinion compelled her to drop from the treaty she recently compelled China to sign.

Japan wants to be permitted to establish Japanese police stations throughout Southern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia, which are Japanese provinces. The Chinese fear that if the Japanese administration is established in these rich provinces it will never be shaken off.

Complaint is also made by the Chinese authorities that the Japanese have given a military character to a minor incident and by rushing the troops to the spot and compelling the Chinese troops to leave have practically established martial law in a supposedly friendly country.

The Chinese version of the incident differs markedly from the Japanese. According to the Tokio report a Chinese

Formerly The Bickford)

7 Irvington Street

BOARD AND ROOMS

Has Reopened Under New
Management.

MRS. E. E. PEIRCE,

Our national independence, freedom, growth, unification and every institution that we hold dear have been won and maintained by the fighting man.

The fighting man is our hope of the future just as he has been our strength in the past.

Government is a rule of force. We have a scattered army of men who bear loaded weapons, ready to shoot. This army includes policemen, sheriffs, marshals, deputies, wardens, watchmen, messengers, guards, constables, transportation employees and rangers, who preserve the peace by being ready to shoot. This army numbers more than two million men armed for peace ready to shoot. Because of them we live secure, marry, trade and travel; taxes and revenues are paid, peace and order maintained and life and property preserved.

As the men of Israel stood more than three thousand years ago under the colors and about the tabernacle, so must stand the fighting hosts about the temple of human liberty, the temple of American liberty, or else be swept away to make room for a finer people.—By Henry H. Sheets, Secretary Association for National Service.

\$10,000 IN WILL FOR GOOD ROADS

The will of the late Judge Nathaniel Hobbs of North Berwick, disposes of approximately \$80,000 in separate items to various persons and the Good Will Home at Fairfield is made the residuary legatee. Rev. George W. Hinckley, head of the Good Will Home is the executor of the will and is remembered with a personal bequest. The town of North Berwick receives \$10,000, the income to be expended in road improvement. From a reliable source it is stated that the estate of Judge Hobbs, conservatively appraised, will amount to around \$70,000.

The income of the \$10,000 for the town of North Berwick is only to be used and expended for the building of good roads, so-called, in said town, inside of the annual appropriation thereof.

Five thousand dollars goes to the Maine General Hospital for a free bed.

FISHERMAN FOOLS MAINE FISH WARDENS

Two fish and game wardens of Maine, accompanied by two assistants, boarded a fishing vessel on the Maine coast on Friday in search of short blasters. They found a few of the blasters and ordered the skipper to put for the shore. The skipper objected and instead of obeying the Maine officers of the law, started up the coast and brought the four of them to this city where, of course, they had no chance to exercise their authority.

The wardens were obliged to take a train home and are now waiting for the bold fisherman to show up again on the fishing grounds of Maine.

PEOPLES' OPINIONS

Says They Advance No Reasons
Editor:

I have seen several articles in the local papers since my last communication regarding my relief valve attachment and have heard some who are expounding on their pet theories as to whether or not it is of value, but they advance no reasons, simply knock. If they know so much why don't they talk intelligently instead of ridiculing a mechanical device, which they know nothing about. Every big invention has had its knockers.

Who believed in the telephone, the telegraph, and further back in mechanical history, the steam engine, hid the same array of doubters and pessimists.

MECHANIC

KING DECLINES LEGACY OF SEVERAL MILLIONS

Dresden, Oct. 2—King Frederick August of Saxony has declined an inheritance valued at several million dollars. When the will of Rudolph Lingner, a very rich manufacturer of Dresden, who died recently, was opened it was found that he had left his beautiful castle Turasp in the Grisons to the king.

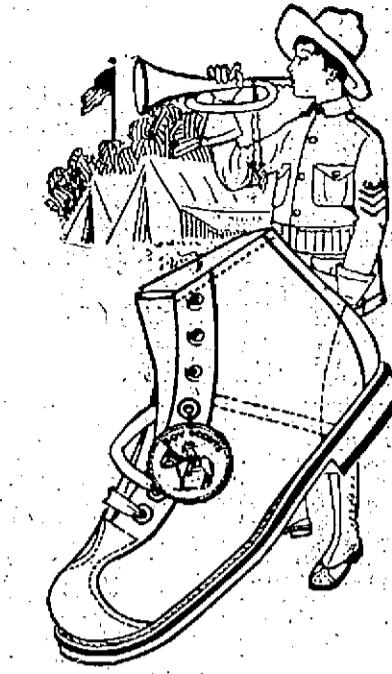
The castle is on a high mountain peak in the Engadin. It was built in the fifteenth century and reconstructed twelve years ago at a great expense by Professor Ruth of Zurich, after Lingner bought it. Switzerland has no finer castle of the Middle Ages than this imposing ancient structure.

It was expected that the king would gladly accept this magnificent gift of his dead admirer, but a high Saxon court official has arrived at Chur, the capital of Grisons, to inform the authorities that the monarch has decided to decline the legacy, because he would not be able to live up to the stipulations of the will, under which he was to reside in the castle at least two months a year. Another reason for the rejection of the castle by the king is the fact that its maintenance costs about twenty thousand dollars annually and that it would have to pay back taxes amounting to sixty thousand dollars.

The castle will now go to Grand Duke Ernest August of Hesse, who has not yet decided whether he will accept it.

Let us explain to you why you will be better satisfied if you have us make you a suit to measure of our smart new wools.

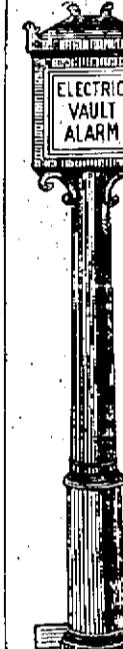
The ORIGINAL BOY SCOUTS SHOE



MADE BY
THE EXCELSIOR SHOE CO.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

SOLD BY

N. H. Beane & Co., Portsmouth



UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
ORGANIZED 1824

A Friendly Personal Interest

is exercised by the First National Bank of Portsmouth in the welfare of its depositors, and it takes much pride in serving them well. You will find our service prompt and efficient. Accounts subject to check are cordially invited.

Capital \$150,000
Surplus and Profits, \$100,000

FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Imaginative Creative Impressive Styles

The spirit of originality is innovation. The fashion idea has become the style necessary. Ladies who desire such can find ample satisfaction at our establishment. Workmanship superb, prices moderate. We sincerely invite you to call on us and inspect our fall and winter styles. We make a specialty of repairing all kinds of furs.

THE PHILADELPHIA LADIES' TAILOR

179 Congress St.

Opp. Public Library.

LISTEN!



71 Daniel St.

Tel. 396M.

Plymouth Business School

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

Evening School Begins Oct. 9, 1916.

OFFICE HOURS: 2:30 to 5 P. M.; Evenings, 7:30 to 8:30.

Times Building, Opp. P. O. C. E. WRIGHT.

Telephone Connection. Manager.

Miss Constance F. Noyes spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Thomas D. Noyes.

HOMES

For Sale

from \$1000 up. Small payment in cash, balance monthly.

TOBEY'S

REAL ESTATE AGENCY
48 Congress St.

Granite State Building
Telephone 132.

CITY BRIEFS

Halibut at Clark's Branch. Tel. 123.
Fish of all kinds at Clark's Branch.
Tel. 123.

The public schools opened on Monday and it is to be hoped there will be no more interruption.

Lobsters and fish of all kinds caught by our own boats, fresh every day. E. J. Jameson & Sons. Tel. 245.

Sunday was an ideal day and many automobileists took advantage of the day to enjoy extended rides.

Antique and modern furniture upholstered. Hair mattresses renovated. Margeson Bros. Tel. 270. h. a. 5. t.

A fishing party from Manchester came to this city on Sunday and went outside for a day's deep sea fishing.

If the party, finding the pocketbooks in the Colonial Theatre on Saturday evening, will please return it to this office they will avoid further trouble.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias will convene in Manchester on Tuesday. Damon Lodge will send its delegates Harry H. Woods, Walter L. Blattman, and Charles L. Browne.

OBSEQUIES.

Miss Lizzie H. Davis

The funeral services of Miss Lizzie H. Davis were held from Ham's chapel on Market street at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Rev. Alfred Gooding of the Unitarian church officiating. Burial was in South cemetery under the direction of Undertaker A. T. Parker.

GREAT VALUES

— IN —

Fall and Winter Garments

For Women, Misses and Children. You will save money if you buy here. Largest selection in the city.

The Siegel Store Co.,

Phone 520.

57 Market Street

The Store of Quality for the People.

Wire For Electricity

The landlord or homeowner who has not wired for electricity is not only blind to his own or his tenant's comfort, but is missing a first class investment.

The electrically wired house brings a higher rental and sells quicker. Tenants are demanding wired houses and are willing to pay the price.

We will be pleased to assist you in laying out your house wiring, or we will have your wiring done and guarantee satisfaction. Eventually you will use electric light. Why not now?

Rockingham County Light & Power Company

TELEPHONE 130

DOVER YOUTH IS SHOT ON SUNDAY

Gun Discharged While Being Handed to Companion; Little Hope for Recovery.

Harold Stirling, the 15-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner D. Stirling of 6th street, Dover, was accidentally shot in the head and arm and possibly fatally wounded on Sunday, while gunning along the Isinglass river near Lockes Mills, at Rochester Neck, with his friend and neighbor, Frank Smith, aged 16.

Stirling's name is on the dangerous list at the Wentworth hospital. Little hope is held out for his recovery.

Young Stirling, who is an expert woodsman, took Smith up the Cocheeo river early this morning in his own canoe for an all day hunt. They proceeded to the Isinglass then started through the woods to a point about 7 miles from this city, where they came to a 20-foot cliff on the edge of the river, which they decided to descent.

Smith clambered down ahead and reached up for Stirling's shotgun. As Stirling, holding the muzzle, dropped it to his gun was discharged, the charge of shot entering the side of the head, making a large hole. Several shot also pierced his arm.

Smith carried his apparently lifeless com, two miles down river to the spot where they left the canoe, then paddled two miles further with his burden to a highway bridge near the county farm, where he went ashore and telephoned Stirling's father from the nearest house.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Board of Engineers wishes to thank both the permanent and the call men for their hearty co-operation in making the Convention a splendid success.

William F. Woods, Chief Engineer; H. E. Wallace, 1st Asst. Engineer; Perley D. Hersey, 2d Asst. Engineer.

SUPERVISORS FOR OCTOBER

The supervisors of the Portsmouth District Nursing Association for the month of October are Mrs. Jennie Goodwin and Mrs. P. J. Brown. The services of the nurse may be obtained through the attending physician or through the supervisor.

FOR RENT—Store and tenement together, at 45 Daniel street; location good; business opportunities good. Telephone for further information to 1021R. Oct. 2, 1916.

PERSONAL PICKUPS

Henry Flynn passed Sunday at his home in Haverhill, Mass.

Fred B. Wiggin of Saco, Me., was a visitor here on Saturday.

Sheriff Caylor Spinney was in Exeter on Monday on business.

Fred Powers of Manchester passed Sunday with Christopher Christensen.

Charles E. Whitehouse has returned from a visit with friends in New London, Conn.

The condition of Charles A. Towle, son of Dr. and Mrs. Fred S. Towle remains very critical.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wood passed Sunday in Lynn, Mass., as the guests of their daughter.

Fred C. Horner of Biddeford, Me., was here on Saturday for a short time renewing old acquaintances.

John Casey is enjoying his annual vacation and is passing the same with friends in Watertown, Mass.

Mrs. Florence J. Cowles of Brookline, Mass., passed Sunday in this city with her two children Harriet and Virginia.

Mrs. Emmons Garland of Vaughan street passed Sunday in Salem, Mass., as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Noyes.

John Evans of Brunswick, Me., passed the week-end as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Riley at Kittery Point.

Warren T. Billings of Rochester, for many years a special writer on the Boston Herald, paid the Herald a pleasant call on Monday.

Henry Donovan of Concord passed Sunday in this city the guest of his brother, Edward F. Donovan of the Internal Revenue office staff.

Miss Frances Collins who has been passing the summer at Rollins Farm, was taken to the Portsmouth hospital on Sunday in the ambulance.

Ex-Chief Engineer Albert E. Garssey of Sanford, Me., was here on Sunday on his way to Boston. While here he was warmly greeted by old time friends.

Albert W. Berry, brakeman on the 8:10 train leaving this city, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation during which he will visit Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Richard P. McDonough, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. McDonough who was recently operated upon for appendicitis, was discharged from the Portsmouth hospital on Sunday.

William C. Mollentray, John H. Parlin, James Goddard and Fred A. Robbins left on Sunday for Berlin, N. H., where they are to play at the theatre during the present week.

Past Grand Chancellor Frank W. Knight left Monday afternoon for Manchester to attend the session of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias which convenes there on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wallace Hackley and granddaughter left on Sunday for Annapolis, Md., where she will pass the winter with her daughter Mrs. Rogers, wife of Lieut. R. E. Rogers, U. S. N.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Woods, Boatswain and Mrs. George Knott and Mrs. Charles H. Poole left Monday afternoon by auto for Manchester where they will pass the next few days.

Mrs. Rice, wife of Lieut. A. H. Rice, Jr., U. S. N., and two children and maid Miss Nellie Long; left on Sunday in a auto for Boston where they will proceed to Annapolis, Md., to pass the winter.

Franklin Andrews who was injured last week while at his work at the navy yard, was able to leave the Portsmouth hospital on Sunday. He will pass a few days at his parents' home in Sanford before resuming his duties.

Charles L. Hinckley of Porter street is enjoying a two week's vacation from his duties at the Benfield store and left Monday morning for Tammworth where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Huntress. Later he will go to his former home in Lisbon Falls, Me.

BEN LORING AT THE COLONIAL THEATRE

The funny Ben Loring is back at the Colonial and will have them all in tears of laughter today with his "Two Old Spots." This is a comedy with music of merit and such fun as only the humorous Denby can purvey.

The whole company have hundreds of friends in Portsmouth made on previous visits to this city and from the talk on the street most of those friends will be on hand today to greet the company.

They are going to get one of the best shows ever offered by the generous Colonial, both in the matter of comedies and pictures also.

These films include many late releases from the best and most expensive producers. There isn't a doubtful subject among the list for the week.

Loring, and his company, are too well known now in Portsmouth to need much advertising. The mere fact that they are here assures the Colonial fun of a good, clean play of mirth.

Read the Want Ads for Results.

They Will Add \$175 to the HUDSON SUPER-SIX

This announcement, just made by the Hudson factory, is published for your advantage. We have some cars of the present production due us on allotment. They will be sold at present prices, while they last. After that the Super-Six will cost all buyers \$175 more.

We have just had word from the Hudson factory to the following effect:

The cars we have ordered of the present production will be delivered at present prices. But all cars of the new production—starting December 1—will cost \$175 more.

The models will not be changed. The changes, if any, will be only minor refinements.

There will positively be no change in the Super-Six motor.

But cars now coming are built from materials contracted more than a year ago. The Super-Six will continue to be built from the same materials. But costs have advanced enormously.

So cars of the new production must be advanced in price. There is no way out for any maker, save by sacrificing standards. And Hudson will not do that on the Super-Six.

Cars at Present Prices for a Few

We have some Super-Sixes ordered which are still unsold. Some are open models, some enclosed. If we hold them they would net us a handsome extra profit. But that profit is yours if you wish to buy now—while our allotment lasts.

It will mean to you a saving of \$175.

All our cars of this production, now on hand or coming, will be sold at present prices.

Note These Facts About the Hudson Super-Six

It is now the largest-selling fine car in the world. It holds every world record worth having. It has won every contest it entered.

Phaeton, 7-passenger . . . \$1475
Roadster, 2-passenger . . . 1475
Cabriolet, 3-passenger . . . 1775

Touring Sedan
Limousine
(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit.)

\$2000
2750

Town Car
Town Car Landau
Limousine
Limousine Landau

\$750
2250
2850

Manchester Auto Garage Co.

Portsmouth Branch—Church St, rear Postoffice.

Tel. 9

PLANNING TO CELEBRATE 15TH ANNIVERSARY

MEETING TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY TO PERFECT PLANS FOR MISSION DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CHURCH

The foreign mission department of the North Church Women's Guild begins its season's meetings at 8:15 p.m. on Tuesday afternoon. This is the annual meeting and will be important. In several respects as plans for the celebration of their fifteenth anniversary will be discussed and perfected that afternoon.

The annual election of officers and the receiving of the annual report will also take place at this first meeting.

WALKER-SEARLE

Final Autumn Wedding of North Shore's Society Set Occurs at Ipswich on Saturday.

Harold Dinnell Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Walker formerly of Old City, and Miss Corlana Searle of Boston were married on Saturday at the country home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Putnam Searle in Ipswich, Mass.

The Rev. Robert B. Parker, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Ipswich, and Canon Samuel McComb of Baltimore, formerly of Emmanuel Church, Boston, officiated.

The bride's attendants were Mrs. William H. Coolidge Jr., as matron of honor, and Miss Katherine M. Walker, Miss Elizabeth Burrage, Miss Barbara Gale, Miss Elizabeth Young, Boston; Miss Elizabeth Gunn and Miss Doris Andrews, of New York City, June 9, 1885, because of the close of the war.

The first engagement in which he took part was at Pensacola, Florida, during his first service in the navy, when a privateer was burned; three of his comrades were killed and fifteen wounded. The gun and crew of the Colorado were sent to New Orleans.

In the army he fought in the battles at Fredericksburg and Suffolk.

His wife, Mrs. Dorothy A. Hume, died Christmas Day, 1915, at their home, No. 14, Partridge street, Portsmouth, aged 71 years.

JOSEPH F. FOSTER, Historian Storer Post, O. A. R., October 2, 1916.

Harvard in 1909 and from Tech in 1913. Since then he has been associated with his father as an architect. The couple will reside at 13 Fullfield street, Boston.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT BRINGS OFFER TO WED

New York, Oct. 2.—Miss Anna Kuhnel, who has just started suit for breach of promise to marry against Jacob Kenkel, was taken aback when the latter replied by filing in legal form an offer to carry out the alleged contract "at the city hall or elsewhere in any lawful manner agreeable to the defendant and which she may suggest." Miss Kuhnel is thinking it over. Her lawyer advised her the offer kills her case.

U. S. AVOIDS CANADA SHIPS FOR JAP MAIL

Tokio, October 2.—Acting on instructions from Washington, United States Postal Agent John M. Darrow has discontinued sending mail by Canadian Pacific ships on account of the delays and annoyances of the censorship. Instead, Japanese ships will be used, although it is not known whether mail will be free of censorship or not. It is expected, however, the Japanese will not issue any mail censorship.

NEW UNITED STATES-JAPAN SHIP LINE IS PREDICTED

Tokio, Oct. 2.—A direct freight service between Portland, Oregon and Yokohama is a possibility of the near future, according to Fred D. Fisher, United States Consul at Tsinan, China, who passed through Kowloon on his way to Tsinan from Tsurug in America.

I wish to announce that the dressing parlors, 341 State street, will be conducted during my vacation by experienced operators. On my return I shall give my personal attention to all raising the same name which the business has.

CAROLYN RETMOUR MCGARTHY

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, you must have a well balanced diet.

The family physician will be glad to

COLONEL BROWN SCORES WILSON ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page Three)

unreason for sound judgment, the ill-considered demands of resentment for the spirit of fair play, and makes impossible patient and honorable effort to correct abuses."

And, when word of the surrender of the President and Congress reached him in Nashville immediately following the climax of President Wilson's "happiest day," taking no time for consideration or consultation regarding political consequences, he uttered before a hostile audience these plain, blunt words:

"I believe in, and I stand here firmly for the principle of arbitrating all industrial disputes, and I would not surrender it to anybody in the country. I believe that anything that is right in this country can be settled right. What's our great republican government? What are our free institutions? We have come down the long course of history with the people fighting slowly, slowly—now, with defeat and now with victory—for a recognition of the reign of reason instead of the reign of tyranny and force."

"Now, then, I stand for two things: First, for the principle of fair, impartial, thorough, candid arbitration; second, for legislation on facts according to the necessities of the case; I am opposed to being dictated to either in the Executive department, or in Congress by any power on earth before the facts are known and in the absence of the facts."

"We have a great country and a great future. But it can only be preserved in one way. That way is the way of all honest, fair investigation and candid treatment. Show me the way that is right and I will take it, but I won't take any way that I do not know anything about."

"I would rather be beaten for President a thousand times," he has said, "than to ignore or attempt to evade such an issue involving the very existence of popular government or seem to acquiesce for one moment in such action as that taken in Washington."

He might have added, as he did say, when told that his veto of the two-cent fare bill would lose thousands of votes:

"If our education and our training mean anything, they mean that, while we are rigorous in insisting upon the performance of the public duty, we shall be equally rigorous in the demand for Justice to all, and will not allow administration to be perverted, even to so-called popular ends, even at the risk of loss of votes. If, in fact, the proposal is unsound and unjust."

What Hughes "would have done" or what he will do if occasion shall arise, now, to be clear because—and this fact should be borne constantly in mind—Hughes always means what he says.

Proof of this statement is to be found in the record. When renominated for Governor in 1908, Governor Hughes promised that "every measure proposed on behalf of labor" should have "serious and sympathetic consideration" because "the welfare of the toiling masses is of the deepest concern to all." And when his work was ended, the recognized organ of the State Federation of Labor said:

"Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political feelings, that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the Governor's chair at Albany. During his two terms he has signed 60 labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other state."

It is not only probable but a virtual certainty that, if as President, Mr. Hughes had been confronted by the Brotherhood's demand last month, he would have responded with full consistency in words like these:

"I sympathize with the just demands of labor. Personally, I believe in an eight-hour day. But you admit that this is a matter, not of hours of labor, but of wages, which cannot be fairly determined without full investigation. Moreover, arbitration is a principle which I am bound to uphold. I will appoint an impartial commission of arbitration, to which the railroad managers consent to bring their claims. If you refuse to arbitrate, I will publish a brief statement of our negotiations. Then you can strike. If you deem it wise, just and patriotic, as President of the United States, I will not act and will not urge Congress to act, under threat or duress. In the midst of a campaign for my re-

SALT'S FINE FOR ACHING KIDNEYS

We eat too much meat, which
Clogs Kidneys. Then the
Back Hurts.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged need a flushing occasion. Also, we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with Lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who have trouble in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

selection, I will not allow you or anyone else to put me in a position where I can be suspected of subverting the laws and law-making of the nation for the sake of winning votes for myself."

That is what Hughes "would have done," instead of stridently declaring that he would "yield to no man in firm adherence to the principle of arbitration" while actually yielding in practice at that very moment to four men—and there would have been no strike. Justice would have been rendered by an impartial tribunal and the honor and majesty of the Nation would have been preserved.

Why did not President Wilson pursue this clear, straightforward, honorable course? Who can answer? Despite the facts that Mr. Wilson ignored the resolution submitted to him by the United States Chamber of Commerce early in June asking for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, that Mr. Adamson, the author of the bill, simultaneously assured the House of Representatives that there would "be no walkout" and that the heads of the Brotherhoods announced mysteriously as long ago as April that they had arranged to do "a certain thing" at a certain time which would spell certain victory, and that Mr. Gompers, evincing peculiar confidence throughout the whole procedure, we refuse, absolutely to believe that a President of the United States could ever have been a party to such a conspiracy as has been suggested and is still suspected by many.

There is, however, one phase of this situation which cannot be ignored. The constitutionality of both the exemption clause of the Clayton Act and the hastily enacted new law which in effect fixes wages, seriously questioned by the ablest lawyers in and out of Congress, is yet to be determined by the Supreme Court. For more than a hundred years this great tribunal has held the full faith of the people as the ultimate, bulwark of their liberties under the law and to this day it has justified that confidence while interpreting legal first principles as expressed by the written Constitution. Obviously if it is to continue to perform faithfully this highest of functions the character and quality of its membership must not be impaired.

The circumstance, then, that four of the nine Justices, including the Chief Justice, now serving will, during the next four years, attain the advanced ages of 72, 76, 78 and 80, cannot be disregarded, especially since three have already passed the age of voluntary retirement. It is indeed highly probable that, having already appointed three members, President Wilson, if re-elected, will before 1921 have named an actual majority of the great Court.

Surely here is ground for grave concern. Again we are driven to the necessity of recalling the dicta of Mr. Wilson that "judges of necessity belong to their own generation," that "the atmosphere of opinion cannot be shut out of their court rooms" and that they should prove themselves able "to discriminate between the opinion of the moment and the opinion of the age" and of "assessing the past" in "judging the future." Of the two Justices, then, recently appointed by the President in furtherance of this theory, Mr. Clarke, according to the Springfield Republican, an earnest supporter of the Administration, stands "revered by his antecedent in the profession of the law and in public affairs as decidedly a progressive or a radical" and was designated because the President "says" the highest court must have a contingent that is not of the pre-eminently conservative class of lawyers." "And," adds the Republican, "it may be that the fact has political bearing at this particular

time," meaning, in plain words, that Mr. Wilson was trying to involve Progressive votes by appointing Mr. Clarke a Justice of the Supreme Court.

A yet more striking indication of the President's determination to select Justices who would be responsive to "opinion of the moment"—his own, presumably or that of Society—offered by the appointment of Mr. Brandeis. So strong, indeed, was his resolution in this instance that he placed upon the Supreme Bench one whom he had rejected as a candidate for a position in his Cabinet and whose professional reputation was not without blemish. It may appear ungracious to recount the history of a happening which one would only too willingly forget now, when the event is past recall, but clearly no observance of courtesy should be permitted to weigh against the shedding of light upon probabilities of the future in a matter so vital as that under consideration. Twelve charges brought against Mr. Brandeis before the Judicial Committee were reported to the Senate by a minority of distinguished lawyers as having been established by the evidence, to wit:

1. That while representing the public side of a vital question he surreptitiously betrayed the public interest.

2. That after having served a client he claimed, in the public interest, he denounced the very contracts which he had upheld, in the interest of a competitor.

3. That he professed to act for the public while in the pay of individuals.

4. That he prosecuted a proceeding in bankruptcy against a former client, alleging as an offense the making of an assignment which he himself had advised.

5. That he accepted a private fee of \$25,000 in the Ballinger case while pretending to not in the public interest without compensation.

6. That for a long time he collected fees from two clients whose interests were diametrically opposed.

7. That he falsely denied having undertaken to obtain proxies to control the Illinois Central railroad.

8. That he prosecuted the New England railroad in the name of hired dummy plaintiffs in a successful attempt to secure control for his client.

9. That after having prosecuted the Equitable Assurance Society in the public interest he filed a sworn answer for the Society denying performances of the very wrong act with which he had charged it.

10. That while professing to act in the merger case in the public interest he accepted for his firm a fee of \$25,000 from an individual.

11. That he served as a paid lobbyist.

12. That he appeared before committees of Congress urging legislation against chain-store combinations and simultaneously accepted a fee from such a combination to convince the Department of Justice that the promoters should not be prosecuted when already the district attorney had decided that prosecution would not be justified.

This report was signed by Senators Clark, Nelson, Dillingham, Sutherland, Brandeis, Borah, Cummings and Works and contained the evidence upon which the following protest was filed before the Committee.

The undersigned "feel under the painful duty to say to you that, in their opinion, taking into view the reputation, character and professional career of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, he is not fit person to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States."

(Signed) William H. Taft, Simon E. Baldwin, Francis Rawle, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Moorfield Storey, a former President of the American Bar Association.

The extenuating plea has been advanced that the President could not have been aware of the facts when he appointed Mr. Brandeis, but such was not the case. Writing to Senator Culbertson, he said:

I myself looked into them (the charges) three years ago when I desired to (but did not) make Mr. Brandeis a member of my Cabinet, and found that they proceeded for the most part from those who hated Mr. Brandeis because he had refused to be serviceable to them in the promotion of their own selfish interests and from those whom they had prejudiced and misled.

Thus, while tacitly admitting, or at least not denying, the truth of the accusations, he sheltered himself behind an unsupported attack upon the motives of the most distinguished lawyers in America and persisted in demanding and finally obtaining from

the Supreme Court an "atmosphere of opinion," regardless of the probity of the Court.

That the President's confidence in Mr. Justice Brandeis's fidelity to the New Freedom in Jurisprudence is not misplaced, is evidenced by their mutual friend, Mr. Norman Flagler, who is quoted by the Woodrow Wilson Independence League to this effect:

Of course, as a Justice of the Supreme Court Mr. Brandeis will not discuss the matter publicly, but his friends know his strong opinion that an extremely respectable man like Hughes, honest, fearless and efficient, can do more to give life to the old Republican system of privilege than any other candidate they could have chosen.

FOR PRESIDENT

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

Mr. Justice Brandeis looks upon Mr. Hughes as a most sincere and excellent man, but in no sense progressive, and this opinion is based on a study of Mr. Hughes' action during many years, covering the insurance recommendations (with which, as noted above, Mr. Brandeis, as attorney for both sides, was familiar) and his record as Governor of New York.

Justice Brandeis thinks, on the other hand, that the President has raised and clarified the whole tone of public life.

There seems to be left little room for doubt that Mr. Justice Brandeis may be relied upon to forsake the course marked with what has commonly been regarded as no little distinction by Mr. Justice Hughes in interpreting fundamental law and to follow the lead of President Wilson, in translating into statutes the personally presumed decrees of Society.

The whole problem of labor legislation, wage regulation and judicial interpretation is still in abeyance. Whether it can be resolved the more satisfactorily it can be resolved to all concerned, particularly the Labor Unions themselves and the great army of unorganized workingmen, by Mr. Wilson or by Mr. Hughes is a question which, in common with the vital query respecting the future composition of the Supreme Court, must be answered at the polls. That Mr. Hughes would jealously safeguard the character of the great tribunal in which he, as a former and illustrious member, must feel a sense of pride and gratification, may, we think, be safely assumed. And there we stop.

FOR PRESIDENT

To the living issues thus outlined to the best of our ability must be added another: National honor and opportunity. We shall not recount the many episodes of the past three years which have flushed the cheeks of our countrymen with shame and humiliation. It suffices to say in bitter truth that no longer can an American stand erect before any tribunal in the world, as Paul stood before Pilate, and declare with pride and confidence his citizenship. Not only has the protection of the flag been officially withdrawn from those who have crossed the border line but the flag itself has been wantonly desecrated over and over again without incurring the swift retribution which invariably follows from the belittling of the Republic has been visited upon offenders. It remains only to note the futility even of hope that the policy of justifiability initiated by itself may be reversed by this Administration, and to herald with gratification and gratitude the dependable assurance of Mr. Hughes that he stands with no less steadfastness for American rights abroad than for equal rights at home. And here again we assert, indeed, we cannot reiterate too frequently or too significantly—what every American knows and what every foreigner will quickly learn—that Hughes always means what he says.

President Wilson voices the spirit of America, when he craves for our Government an opportunity to render unselfish service to mankind by helping to re-establish peace throughout the world. "We," he says truly, "are the natural and logical 'mediating nation' and it behoves us to 'get ready to help both sides when the struggle is over' since, as he inquires, 'Is it not likely that the warring nations will some day turn to us for cooler assessment of the elements engaged?' And while granting his premises as of ordinary times, the certain answer is: Not while he is President.

It is no disparagement of Mr. Wilson to say (whatever may be thought of his unenviable position at home) that he has no friends abroad. But even though his misfortune be one of uncontrollable circumstance, rather than of wavering ineptitude, the fact exists and must be reckoned with that in all Europe he is the one most mistrusted and contemned of men, whose tender of aid in the name of justice, fairness and humanity would be rejected unreservedly with derision and scorn.

As a purely practical matter, then, if we would indeed serve mankind, we may not disregard the vital consideration that the way of opportunity is barred to Mr. Wilson and is wide open to Mr. Hughes, who in consequence of his previous limitation stands alone among our public men as uncommitted and unsuspected and who is known to the outside world only as a great and just Judge versed in the affairs of nations and alive to the needs of humankind.

Thus, while tacitly admitting, or at least not denying, the truth of the accusations, he sheltered himself behind an unsupported attack upon the motives of the most distinguished lawyers in America and persisted in demanding and finally obtaining from

the Supreme Court an "atmosphere of opinion," regardless of the probity of the Court.

That the President's confidence in Mr. Justice Brandeis's fidelity to the New Freedom in Jurisprudence is not misplaced, is evidenced by their mutual friend, Mr. Norman Flagler, who is quoted by the Woodrow Wilson Independence League to this effect:

Of course, as a Justice of the Supreme Court Mr. Brandeis will not discuss the matter publicly, but his friends know his strong opinion that an extremely respectable man like Hughes, honest, fearless and efficient, can do more to give life to the old Republican system of privilege than any other candidate they could have chosen.

FOR PRESIDENT

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

Mr. Justice Brandeis looks upon Mr. Hughes as a most sincere and excellent man, but in no sense progressive, and this opinion is based on a study of Mr. Hughes' action during many years, covering the insurance recommendations (with which, as noted above, Mr. Brandeis, as attorney for both sides, was familiar) and his record as Governor of New York.

Justice Brandeis thinks, on the other hand, that the President has raised and clarified the whole tone of public life.

BUY

Green River Rye

A. O. CASWELL
Sole Distributor of
Green River Rye Whiskey,
controlled by the Holland Sys-
tem, Inc., of Boston.

By the Case or Bottle.

50 Porter St., Portsmouth.

OLYMPIA CAFE
17 Daniel St.
Regular Dinner
25c

Try Our Combination Break-
fasts, 6 a. m., to 11 a. m.
Order Cooking at All Hours.
Discount Tickets upon applica-
tion.

Special Sunday Chicken
Dinner 35c.

Lunches put up to take
Everything new and sanitary.



A STRANGE THING

It is that more people do not realize the true economy of having footwear invented by experts. Why suffer needlessly with stiff new shoes that hurt when you can have your comfortable old ones made to look like new and to give you good service for a long time, if you bring them to us for work in shoe repairing?

Give our careful work in this line a fair trial. We get all orders out promptly.

FULS BROTHERS

157 Congress Street.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.
Factory output now one million
cigars weekly. Largest
selling brand of 10c cigars in the
world.

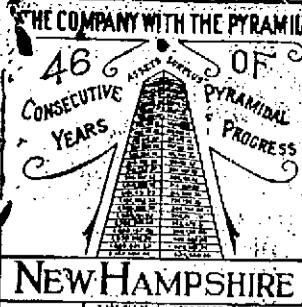
FACTORY

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Such are the living issues as we perceive them. Of the personal attributes and characteristics of the respective candidates it is not necessary now and may not become necessary at all to speak; further than to say plainly that the utter absence of self-seeking on the part of Mr. Hughes throughout his entire career confirms the belief that he does in fact, from the very nature of his being, stand for America first, while no less surely and most unap-
parently the bunglings of the past two years, culminating in the betrayal of his country for the gratification of personal ambition, prove uncontestedly that Mr. Wilson stands for Wilson first.

Such are the living issues as we perceive them. Of the personal attributes and characteristics of the respective candidates it is not necessary now and may not become necessary at all to speak; further than to say plainly that the utter absence of self-seeking on the part of Mr. Hughes throughout his entire career confirms the belief that he does in fact, from the very nature of his being, stand for America first, while no less surely and most unap-
parently the bunglings of the past two years, culminating in the betrayal of his country for the gratification of personal ambition, prove uncontestedly that Mr. Wilson stands for Wilson first.

There is no need to seek a conclusion. It finds itself. Upon the clearly marked issues and as between the candidates, there is no reason why any



NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

STATEMENT	1915	1916
EXPOSURE	1,226,000	1,226,000
INSURANCE	1,226,000	1,226,000
PREMIUMS	1,226,000	1,226,000
LOSS	1,226,000	1,226,000
EXCESSIVE	1,226,000	1,226,000
DISCOUNT	1,226,000	1,226,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES EXCEPT CAPITAL	\$3,158,479	\$3,158,479
POLICY HOLDERS SURPLUS	\$3,356,944.73	



Our welding repairs perfectly broken armature shafts, iron and steel castings, cracked boilers, broken glass and steam cylinders, forgings, shafting of all kinds, cast iron gears, castings, etc., in almost all metals and alloys. Our welding is not brazing—it is the freezing of the broken parts into a strong whole—and all the work is done with competent skill and exacting care. Prompt service; reasonable charges.

G. A. TRAFTON,
200 Market St., Portsmouth.
HORSE SHOEING AND JOINING.



Are you contemplating the purchase of a monument or tablet? We have the only plant in this section equipped for the manufacture of granite and we are constantly adding new designs to our stock of

GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS.

Call and see them.
FRED C. SMALLEY,
CORNERS STATE AND WATER ST.
Also Dover, N. H., opp. City Hall.

HIGHER PRICES NOW DEMANDED BY THE BAKERS

THE SIX AND TEN CENT LOAVES OF BREAD LIKELY TO BE THE GENERAL PRICE IN THIS CITY BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK.

The promised advance in the price of bread has arrived in this section and according to the opinion of those who are close to the bakers the price for bread will be increased some day this week to six and twelve cents instead of five and ten cents, the prices in force for several years. Store keepers in Kittery raised their prices for the standard size loaf of bread on Saturday, demanding twelve cents for the same amount that they received ten cents for on Friday. Last evening one of the owners of a popular eating place stated that the bakers in the city had notified him that the prices would be raised some day this week on account of the increased cost of flour. He said that the bakers had already cut down the size of the rolls used in serving frankfurts; the new size being about one-third smaller than was formerly sold for the same price.

Restaurant owners say that they will be obliged to cut down the size of the bread orders when serving food because of the increased price. Many of the cafes and restaurants have already increased their prices on many of their dishes and they say that unless the wholesale cost of food drops they will be obliged to ask even higher prices before the winter is over.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

The Day of Atonement (Hebrew name, Yom Kippur) falls on the tenth day of the month of Tishri, corresponding to October 6th of the current calendar. A special service the evening before ushering in the solemn occasion, which service is known as the "Kol Nidre" (All Vows), so called from the opening words of the introductory prayer. This introductory prayer is noteworthy, among other things, for the profoundly beautiful melody to which it is traditionally chanted. Arranged for modern instrumentation, the Kol Nidre melody now finds place on various symphony programs.

The Day of Atonement itself is the great White Fast, the culmination of the penitential days inaugurated by the Jewish New Year. The Bible, in several passages designates it as the

Fresh Air for Sleeping Warm Air for Dressing

That's what you get in the same room if you have a gas heater. It begins to warm the room the moment you light the gas.

THE GAS HEATER

is efficient, odorless and safe. It is portable and needs no regulation. There is perfect combustion. Nationally approved. Over a million in use.

PORTSMOUTH GAS CO., ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

Sabbath of Sabbaths. In ancient days its observance was characterized by elaborate priestly ceremonial and sacrifice. When serving food because of the increased price. Many of the cafes and restaurants have already increased their prices on many of their dishes and they say that unless the wholesale cost of food drops they will be obliged to ask even higher prices before the winter is over.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

The Day of Atonement (Hebrew name, Yom Kippur) falls on the tenth day of the month of Tishri, corresponding to October 6th of the current calendar. A special service the evening before ushering in the solemn occasion, which service is known as the "Kol Nidre" (All Vows), so called from the opening words of the introductory prayer. This introductory prayer is noteworthy, among other things, for the profoundly beautiful melody to which it is traditionally chanted. Arranged for modern instrumentation, the Kol Nidre melody now finds place on various symphony programs.

The Day of Atonement itself is the great White Fast, the culmination of the penitential days inaugurated by the Jewish New Year. The Bible, in several passages designates it as the

men and those returning to college, in the whole university there are at present enrolled 4724 men against 4597 for last year. The net gain is 157 students. The increase in the number has been most uniform, for every department of the university, with the exception of the school of architecture, has more students now enrolled than last year. The architectural department shows a loss of only two. The largest gain is reported from the law school where there are now 894 men studying, as compared with 730 last year. The graduate school of business administration, also shows a gain of men, having 38 more than last year. When all the men who are doing guard duty on the border have returned to their work in Cambridge, it is believed that the enrollment figures will go above 4500.

Appealing strongly to the housekeepers and home makers of New England, the Boston Food Fair is expected to welcome a host of patrons when it throws open the doors of Mechanics Building on Monday morning, October 3, for the biennial return of this famous exposition to Boston. Retail grocers, under whose auspices the fair is given, are distributing through the thousands of retail grocery stores in Greater Boston, no less than one million partly paid tickets. Over 400 exhibitors have already taken spaces at the fair. There will be free band concerts, moving picture and illustrated travel talks as features of the exposition.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DOES NOT RECOMMEND ANY MAKE OF TRACTOR.

(From Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—There have come to the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture items appearing in the press which are so framed as to give readers the impression that the Department in its publications has praised or recommended a farm tractor of a particular make.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

As the Department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the Department.

Household Necessities

The Dry Goods Store

has a very important place in furnishing the necessary materials for a family comfort. A careful selection of Seasonable Merchandise will be found in the several departments of

THE D. F. BORTHWICK STORE

OBITUARY

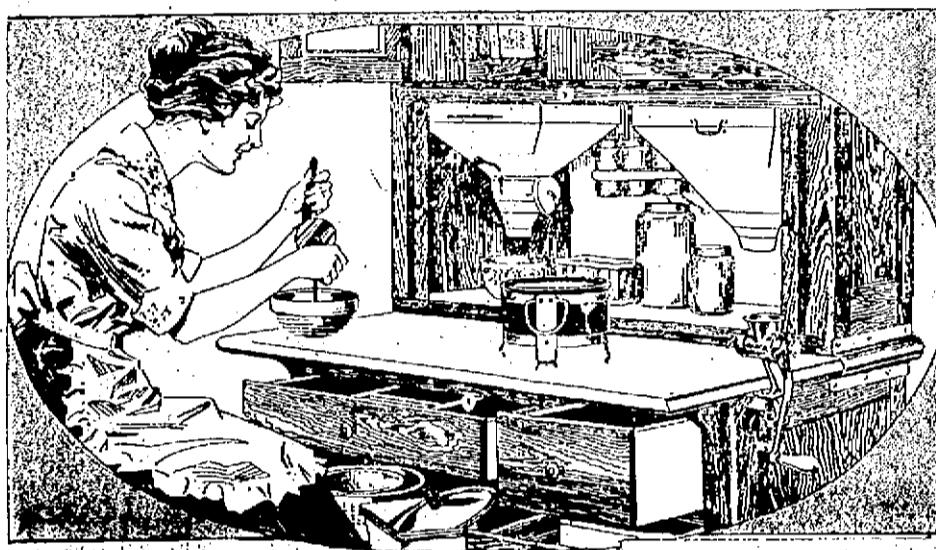
Miss Lizzie H. Davis
Miss Lizzie H. Davis, the well-known music teacher was stricken on Congress street on Saturday evening by a case of heart failure. She was taken into Coleman's drug store and a physician summoned; it was seen that her case was critical and she was removed to the Portsmouth hospital. She died shortly after reaching that institution. Miss Davis was for many years organist at the Unitarian

church and was a musician of recognized ability. She is survived by three brothers, Willard of Melton, Ivah R. and Warren N. Davis of this city.

Harry Hunnifield
Died October 2 in this city, Harry Hunnifield, aged 79 years.

NOTICE

Miss S. J. Zoller of Boston removes superfluous hair by the electric needle and will be at Mrs. Ida A. Nelson's hair-dressing parlor, 5 Glebe Bldg., on October 6 and 7. Please phone appointments there. Tel. 830.



The Hoosier Cabinet Cuts Work in Half

Stop Being a Slave to Your Kitchen

Nothing wears a woman out so quickly as kitchen work. Many a woman has lost her health and strength through toiling long hours in the kitchen when she could have had her work done in half the time with the Hoosier Cabinet.

This marvel of convenience has places for 400 articles, all within arm's reach—a centralized store-house with 40 labor-saving inventions! Some cabinets have copied a few of them, but 17 of these Hoosier features can't be found in all other cabinets combined.

The Vital Part of Your Kitchen Cabinet

The picture above shows the section of your cabinet that is most important.

Storage space is above and below; the articles most often used are placed where they are easiest reached.

There is plenty of unhampered room above and around the aluminum (or porcelain) work-table.

There are no useless little partitions to chop up the space and leave no room for work. Your cabinet must have big table space to work on. The Hoosier gives it.

Come and see these six exclusive

Hoosier features:

1—The all-metal glass front flour bin.

2—The gear-driven shaker flour sifter which makes flour light and fluffy.

3—Scientific arrangement—articles needed most frequently easiest reached.

4—Revolving caster (shown in center of illustration).

5—The ingenious, big-capacity sugar bin—holds more than twice as much as most other bins.

6—Finally, the doors that roll back at the sides or the cabinet, entirely out of the way.

MARGESON BROTHERS

WELL KNOWN NAVAL SURGEON PASSES AWAY

Capt. George B. Wilson Was in Charge of Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Captain George Brinton Wilson, medical director in charge of the U. S. naval hospital in Chelsea, died Sunday morning at the hospital, after a four days' illness and an operation occasioned by blood poisoning.

Dr. Wilson was born June 17, 1863, in Kittery, Me. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college medical school. He was appointed as assistant surgeon in the navy in 1889 and has seen service in all parts of the world.

His last duty was as fleet surgeon for the Atlantic fleet. He was placed in charge of the naval hospital at Chelsea four years ago last June and the new structure was erected under his observation.

He was a member of the New York club, the City club, the Algonquin club and the Army and Navy club at Washington. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Edwin S. Goodspeed of Duxbury, and

a nephew, Warren M. Goodspeed of Duxbury.

The funeral will be held tomorrow morning from the naval hospital. A detachment of U. S. sailors and marines will accompany the body from the hospital to the South Station. Burial will be in Duxbury.

NEW PASTOR TAKES UP HIS DUTIES AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Rev. Nelson Kellogg Greeted by Large Congregations at the Historic Church.

Rev. Nelson Kellogg, formerly of Brattleboro, Vt., assumed his duties as pastor of the St. John's Episcopal church on Sunday, succeeding the Rev. W. N. Partridge.

At all of the services the new pastor was greeted by a large congregation. He preached at both morning services, taking his text from the gos-

pel of the day.

The parishioners were much pleased with his able and interesting discourse, and gave him a warm welcome. He will take up his residence in the parish rectory on Chapel street in about a week, when the building is expected to be ready for his occupancy.

PAID \$4,000 ON DEBT

Rev. D. Alex Sullivan Makes Pleasing Announcement to Parishioners on Sunday.

One of the most pleasing announcements made by Rev. D. Alex Sullivan, P. R., to the congregation at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday, was in his financial statement of the parish for the past year. In this period the debt has been reduced from \$11,000 to \$7,000.

In making known the financial standing of the parish, the rector took pleasure in heartily thanking the parishioners for their co-operation and financial assistance in clearing up the bonded debt. The payment of \$4,000 in a little less than a year shows excellent work and is the largest sum raised to meet the obligation in such a short time since the days when the debt amounted to \$10,000 and over.

GOOGINS-M'CARTHY.

Two Well Known Portsmouth People Married at Noon Today.

Mrs. Carolyn Seymour McCarthy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira C. Seymour and George Irving Googins were united in marriage at noon today by Rev. Irving P. Barnes of the Advent Christian church. After a wedding tour of two weeks in New York and Philadelphia they will reside at 33 West street.

BOATS FOR LOWER HARBOR, PORTSMOUTH & NEW CASTLE

Fall Time-Table in Effect Sept. 30, 1916
Leave Fernald's Landing, Portsmouth, for New Castle—6:15, 7:00, 3:15 a. m., then 15 minutes after each hour to 2:15 p. m., then 3:00, 4:00, 5:15 p. m. Evenings—9:30 Tuesdays; 9:30 and 10:30 Saturdays.

Leave New Castle for Portsmouth—6:35, 7:30, 8:45 a. m., then 15 minutes after each hour till 2:45 p. m., then 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 p. m. Evenings—10:00 Tuesdays; 10:00 and 11:00 Saturdays. Subject to change without notice.

F. C. LINDSEY, Manager.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Portsmouth Fire Department wishes to thank the merchants and the citizens of Portsmouth for their liberal contributions towards the Convention; the officers of the Navy Yard and of Fort Constitution for their many courteous attentions to the visiting firemen; the Board of Public Works, and the Portsmouth, Eldredge, and Frank Jones' Breweries for their fine work in the good cause; the C. C. Co., the Texas Co., John Brighten, and L. Schurman for the use of their horses; all those who lent their automobiles for the entertainment of the firemen; and all others who helped in any way to make the Convention a success.

PORSCMOUTH FIRE DEPT.

Want Ads bring results. Try one and be convinced.

REPUBLICANS MAKE WARD SELECTIONS

Caucuses Held in the Several Wards on Saturday Night.

Republican caucuses were held in the various wards on Saturday evening at which time the following ward officers were selected:

Ward One

Selectmen—James A. Rugg, George H. Palfrey, Charles H. Colton, bat.

Inspectors of Elections—John August Hett, John H. Page.

Ward Two

Selectmen—William W. McIntyre, David B. Jenkins, James A. Rand. Inspectors of Elections—Clifford A. Lowd, Charles A. Smith.

Ward Four

Selectmen—George E. Cox, Stephen Goodwin, George A. Macdonald. Inspectors of Elections—Arthur C. Cox, Horace S. Spinney.

Ward Five

Selectmen—Ellas Emery, Charles Johnson, George Moore. Inspectors of Elections—Robert R. Leur, Edward E. Robinson.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Miss Katherine A. Keefe announces a millinery opening for the fall and winter season, Oct. 3, 4, 5, at 96 High street.

NATIONAL GAS LIGHTING WEEK, OCT. 9-14.

Want Ads bring results. Try one and be convinced.

FOR SALE

House with 7 rooms and barn with good lot. Price \$1,200.

Double House with 7 rooms on each side. Excellent investment to live in one side and rent the other. Price \$3,500.

Middle Street house, 11 room house with bath, gas, furnace, large lot with stable. Price, \$5,500.

BUTLER & MARSHALL, REAL ESTATE 5 MARKET STREET.

AT WALDEN'S MARKET

Evaporated Apples.....	3 pks 25c
Ketchup.....	2 bottles 16c
Corn Flakes.....	.75 pkgs
Nice Old Cheese.....	.25 lb.
Cabbage.....	.25 lb.
Shrimp.....	.95 can
Crisco.....	.250 can
Lenox Soap.....	10 bars 33c
Goodwill Soap.....	.5 bars 19c
Salt Pork, lean or fat.....	.150 lb.
Salt Spareribs.....	.3 lbs. 25c
Snider's or Van Camp's Ketchup.....	3 bottles 25c
Roast Pork.....	.200 lb.

Fall Time-Table in Effect Sept. 30, 1916
Leave Fernald's Landing, Portsmouth, for New Castle—6:15, 7:00, 3:15 a. m., then 15 minutes after each hour to 2:15 p. m., then 3:00, 4:00, 5:15 p. m. Evenings—9:30 Tuesdays; 9:30 and 10:30 Saturdays.

Leave New Castle for Portsmouth—6:35, 7:30, 8:45 a. m., then 15 minutes after each hour till 2:45 p. m., then 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 p. m. Evenings—10:00 Tuesdays; 10:00 and 11:00 Saturdays. Subject to change without notice.

F. C. LINDSEY, Manager.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Portsmouth Fire Department wishes to thank the merchants and the citizens of Portsmouth for their liberal contributions towards the Convention; the officers of the Navy Yard and of Fort Constitution for their many courteous attentions to the visiting firemen; the Board of Public Works, and the Portsmouth, Eldredge, and Frank Jones' Breweries for their fine work in the good cause; the C. C. Co., the Texas Co., John Brighten, and L. Schurman for the use of their horses; all those who lent their automobiles for the entertainment of the firemen; and all others who helped in any way to make the Convention a success.

PORSCMOUTH FIRE DEPT.

Want Ads bring results. Try one and be convinced.



SCHOOL SUITS

Back to school. Which leads us to briefly discuss school suits. We've a big stock of them; all the newest models, a big variety of patterns and colorings and a price range wide enough to meet any demand. Logically, as we are compelled to pay considerably higher than formerly for the same qualities, our prices should be considerably higher for them, but we are keeping our prices about the same this season. You are assured of being offered here some extra good values at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00.

Henry Peyster & Son

Selling the Tops of the Period.

PIANOS for WINTER

PIANOS

For Sale on Easy Terms
To Rent at Moderate Rates

Place Your Order Now. TUNING, REPAIRING, STORAGE MONTGOMERY'S Music Store

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

PORSCMOUTH, N. H.

USE Keystone Grease

In your Automobile and Avoid Trouble.

No. 1A Hard in the grease cups.

No. 3A Soft in the gears.

This grease is not affected by the temperature.

Pryor-Davis Co.

At the Old Hardware Shop—36 Market St.
Telephone 509.

Portsmouth, N. H.

For Sale

Something new in Real Estate. The latest model two-flat house. Each flat has its own bath and heater. Electric lights, hardwood floors. One on Broad street is ready for inspection.

Brick House of 14 rooms and two baths; steam heat; gas light; large lot; barn and garage. Would make an excellent boarding house, being about two minutes from the Postoffice.

Small Farm of 60 acres (tillage and pasture); 100 apple and 50 peach trees. House nearly new. Has running water and toilet. About two miles from Market square.

Want Ads bring results. Try one and be convinced.

OLYMPIA THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday

Triangle Fine Arts presents Douglas Fairbanks in "THE HALF-BREED"

By Bret Harte. Five reels. Critics and press are profuse in their praise of this picture which is considered one of the best Triangle Plays. Shown at 245, 7:00 and 9:15.

Paramount Pictures Famous Players presents John Barrymore in "NEARLY A KING"

Five reels. A humorous comedy of love and adventure.

Triangle Keystone presents Ora Carew in "A LA CABARET"—2 reels.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY—Paramount presents "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine"; Wm. Farnsworth, Virginia Pearce in "Hyper